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FOREIGN CROPS AND MARKETS.

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Feature of Issue: FLAX.

CROP PROSPECTS.

Harvest results in Australia appear somewhat uncertain due to recent heavy rains and storms in some districts. Early threshings show considerable variation, some yields being up to the average while others are reported to be disappointing.

Dry weather continues in Argentina. Following the unseasonably cool weather, temperatures above normal were reported for last week both in the northern and southern wheat regions.

WINTER SEEDINGS.

Recent heavy rains and snowfall in Russia have improved crop conditions. A thin snow cover is reported over a large area. Press advices indicate a 5 per cent increase in the winter grain area over last year. Conditions in England and Wales are poor for sowing in the heavy soils and sowings are delayed in the average soils. Crops in Czechoslovakia look healthy. The condition of winter wheat and rye in Rumania is favorable. In Hungary some damage from Hessian fly and field mice is reported and conditions generally are unfavorable. Rain is needed in Yugoslavia. Official reports of winter seedings in both Germany and Poland as of December 1 are considerably above average. The conditions of rye and barley in both of these countries are slightly better than wheat. The condition of the wheat crop in the Punjab, India, is reported as good. The Punjab produces about a third of the Indian wheat crop.

CORN.

The drought in the corn growing regions of Argentina has been intensified by the unusually warm weather during the week ending December 8. Since corn planting began rainfall in the corn producing regions has been less than one fourth of normal but the cool temperatures which prevailed up to December had to some extent modified the effects of the drought.

COTTON

The probable crop of lint cotton for Queensland, Australia for 1924-25 is estimated at approximately 14,000 bales of 478 pounds each, according to a report from Consul Wormuth at Newcastle. The crop for 1923-24 is now placed at 8,790 bales of lint by the International Institute of Agriculture. Applications for seed in New South Wales up to the beginning of the planting season were only for 16,700 pounds, which was enough to seed about 1,100 acres, according to a Sydney newspaper, whereas last year sufficient seed was distributed to plant 12,500 acres.

Reports continue to indicate a good harvest in China. Consul General Cunningham at Shanghai states that the crop in that district is better than it has been for many years.

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CROP PROSPECTS CONTINUED.

The current cotton crop of Pernambuco, Brazil, is estimated by the Brazilian Cotton Service to be 83,000 bales, which would be approximately 30 per cent more than was harvested in 1923-24, according to Consul General Gaulin of Rio de Janeiro. Pernambuco in 1921-22 produced not quite a tenth of the total Brazilian crop.

SUGAR

The Cuban grinding season opened November 29, according to the December 6, 1924, issue of "Facts about Sugar". Six mills were reported to be grinding at that date. The weather is favorable but the yields obtained are low. The strike situation appears to be improving, a majority of the mills affected now having sufficient labor.

The condition of the Egyptian sugar cane crop is satisfactory, according to a report by American Trade Commissioner Richard A. May at Alexandria. The commercial crop is maturing and yield prospects are above normal.

Estimates of the European beet sugar crop continue to increase. See page 656.

TOBACCO

The planting of the new tobacco crop in Cuba has been delayed because of excessive rainfall, according to a report from Consul C. B. Hurst of Havana, Cuba. However, the delay in the coming crop will work no apparent hardship on the producers and dealers, as the interval will allow them more readily to dispose of the large stocks which they now have on hand.

FRUIT

The orange crop in the Catania Consular district of Italy is not very favorable either in quantity or quality, and production will be at least 20 per cent below normal, according to Consul Dorsey at Catania. The Spanish orange crop is not especially large, although it is of good quality and is coming along splendidly according to the November monthly Report on Commerce and Industries of Spain.

The yield of lemons in Spain is reported to be good. The Malaga crop was expected to exceed the 1923 production of 130,000 boxes of 50 kilograms each by at least 25%. Usually about 80% of the Malaga crop is exported.

NUTS

The Spanish almond crop this year is a small one, according to the November monthly report on Commerce and Industries of Spain. Valencia reports a good crop but other districts are pessimistic. Majorca estimates a crop under normal. The Balearic Islands and Murcia predict extremely poor crops. Malaga reports that the harvest will be no more than 50% of last year's crop. The Jordan almonds come into the markets slowly, although they are of good size.

CROP PROSPECTS CONT'D.

WORLD FLAX SITUATION

The trend of flaxseed production has been upward since 1921. Last year the world crop was well above the pre-war average, and this year's crop is estimated to be 132,867,000 bushels, or at least six to seven per cent, above that of 1923, assuming the yield in countries not reporting to be the same this year as last. Calculated upon the same basis, the total flax fiber production this year would be 860,700,000 pounds, an increase of about 16 per cent over last year. Although fiber production has been increasing steadily in the last four years the total output has not yet reached the pre-war average.

At the beginning of the 1924 season, the flax crop gave promise of being unusually large, both for seed production and for fiber. Statistics on area have been received from all of the more important producing countries except Russia, and these areas are larger than in 1923 in all cases except Northern Ireland and Italy. Assuming for purposes of comparison, that in the countries for which no statistics are available that the acreage this year was equal to that of last, the total flax area would amount to 17,904,000 acres, which would be an increase of 19 per cent over that of 1923. Areas in general have been increasing ever since 1921, but 1924 is the first year in which the total acreage was above the pre-war average of 15,896,000 acres.

Of the countries producing flax for seed, material increases in area are noted this year in all of the important growing regions except Russia, for which no estimate is available. The United States increased its acreage by half and the acreage in Canada was doubled. Argentina, Uruguay and India all report increases also, but the amounts of the increases are not so striking. Russia ranks among the important seed producing countries but no definite estimate has been received of the area there. Meager reports indicate that the total Russian area for seed and fiber has increased rather than decreased.

The flax seed harvest has failed to come up to the amount indicated by the increase in area. Production reports have been received from all of the important producing countries except Russia. The principal factor in the increase is the United States, where favorable growing conditions resulted in a crop nearly twice as large as in 1923 with only a 50 per cent increase in area. Canada, with its acreage doubled, produced a crop only 37 per cent greater than last year. India produced less than last year and the first production forecast for Argentina indicates a crop there below that of last year.

It is impossible to draw a very reliable conclusion concerning the production of fiber, since for Russia, which produces between 30 and 40 per cent of the world's supply, no reliable estimate is available. Reports have been received indicating large increases in that country, based on large increases in the yield per acre. With reports current of decreased yields for other crops, and in view of the fact that the reported flax yields are above pre-war, it seems improbable that the fiber production will be as large as these reports indicate. Reports indicating increased production have been received for all of the other important fiber producing countries.

MARKET PROSPECTS

Fertilizer Opportunities in Sumatra.

The tobacco and rubber plantations of Sumatra are in the market for more chemical fertilizers, according to a report from the American Consul at Medan. Sulphate of ammonia appears to be the type of fertilizer which can be most advantageously secured from the United States.

Good Prospect for Kentucky Tobacco in Germany

Tobacco dealers in Hamburg are expressing the usual interest in the Kentucky tobacco crop, according to a report from the American Consul at Hamburg. German smoking tobacco manufacturers complain of poor business, which admits of the use of only the less expensive grades of tobacco.

Market for American Potatoes in Great Britain

The United Kingdom at the present time is offering a limited market for the surplus potato crop in the United States. A short crop in England, together with high prices have already attracted some 6,000 bushels from Maine, 46,000 bushels from Virginia and 32,000 bushels from Canada.

Improved Market in Constantinople for American Wheat.

A favorable comparison of prices on American Hard Winter wheat compared with Rumanian wheat in Constantinople has resulted in larger orders for the American product, according to the American Trade Commissioner at that city. Over 220,000 bushels are expected for December delivery against 36,000 bushels for October.

Improving Market for American Pork Products at Hull.

The market of Hull, England, can absorb larger quantities of American bacon, lard and ham, according to the American Consul at that port. Recent improvements in quality have restored confidence in the American product.

Hull Can Absorb More American Fruit.

American apples, dried fruit and citrus are arriving at Hull in increasing quantities, according to a report from the American Consul at Hull. Indications point to future increases in the importations of all types of American fruit.

WORLD LIVESTOCK MEAT AND WOOL NEWS.

A comparison of the most recent livestock estimates available for all countries compared with pre-war shows an increase in cattle from 567,718,000 to 626,736,000 or 10 per cent. Swine decreased from 266,067,000 to 261,706,000 or 2 per cent and sheep from 644,855,000 to 565,566,000 or 14 per cent. Horses, mules and asses decreased from 145,287,000 before the war to 126,545,000 at the present time, -horses showing the largest decrease of about 18,000,000. Estimates have been included in these totals for countries not issuing official statistics, being a good indication of the total world number of livestock. Detailed tables by countries will be published later. Short summary tables for cattle, sheep and swine appear on pages 671 and 672.

The principal cattle increases occurred in non-European countries i.e., about 10,000,000 in the United States; 11,000,000 in Argentina; 22,000,000 in India, and about 3,000,000 each in the Union of South Africa, Brazil, Canada and Australia and about 2,000,000 in New Zealand.

The decrease in sheep seems to be more evenly distributed in European and non-European countries, the principal reductions being in the United States, Argentina, Uruguay, Brazil, Australia, Russia and Turkey, the figures available for the two last named countries not being particularly reliable. Increases are shown in Canada, Spain, Germany and Roumania.

The largest decreases in swine occurred in Germany, and Russia. The United States, Canada, Denmark, England and Wales and Pounania show considerable increases, not enough, however, to offset the decreases in the other countries.

The character and condition of the New Australian wool clip are very encouraging, the sheep cutting heavier fleeces, while the staple is sound and well grown, according to the report of Dalgerty and Company as of November 13. It is expected that this season's clip will reach 2,000,000 bales, -about 200,000 bales more than the final estimate made by Dalgerty and Company for the 1923-24 season. The clip in New Zealand is expected to be about the same as last year. Consul General Edwin M. Gunsaulus, at Wellington, reports an increase of about 500,000 in sheep this year, the number reported for April 1924 being 23,584,789 compared with 23,081,439 in 1923. This is expected to add about 12,000 bales of wool to the market throughout the country, making an increase of about 2 per cent over last year.

Commenting on the New Zealand rise in wool prices, the Yorkshire Observer for November 25, states that the trade is not sure as to whether the rise is just a spurt or whether it marks the beginning of another upward movement. Until recently there has been only a negligible demand from the United States. Wool which normally would have gone to America has been diverted to Europe, thus saving that market from much higher prices. America, however, has suddenly switched around and is making what looks like an abnormally large demand. This factor alone is sufficient to use up any increase which have been reported in the various clips.

Wool exports from Australia for the first four months of the 1924-25 season, July to October 31 totaled 447,000 bales, an increase of 67,000 bales over the same period of last season. New Zealand exported 47,000 bales, a decrease of 9,000 compared with the same months last year.

SUMMARIES OF CABLES AND LEADING ARTICLES IN THE ISSUE

Danish Butter in London Makes New High Record

On a market generally described as steady for the week ending December 11, Danish butter in London made a new high level, according to the weekly cable from American Agricultural Commissioner Foley. Danish butter passed fifty cents, the high point established October 16, 1924 after the discontinuance of government control. Both Danish and Dutch butter are comparatively higher than Colonial butter, a situation to be accounted for as explained elsewhere in this issue, by sustained German demand. While prices of best Danish butter now average 7-1/2 cents above 92 score in New York, best New Zealand remains approximately the same. See page 673.

Slight Weakening in German Hog Market

Receipts of hogs at fourteen German markets fell off slightly for the week ending December 10, according to the weekly cable from Agricultural Commissioner Shoup at Berlin. Lighter demand for fat hogs at Berlin lowered the price for the week to \$15.67 against \$16.74 for the week ending December 3. Lard in tierces at Hamburg rose slightly, while margarine at Berlin remained steady. See page 673.

The few apple quotations received from British markets for the week ending December 13 show little change in the market. See page 674.

Germany has been recently importing more foreign butter than for the corresponding period of 1913. The effect has been to raise the world market price level. See page 655.

The world crops of olives and production of olive oil for 1924 appears to be longer than that of 1923. Spain reports a 3 per cent increase. Italian production is reported to be below the average, but other Mediterranean areas show increases. See page 657.

The United States must import the equivalent of some 7,500,000 bushels of flaxseed during the year beginning July 1, 1924. Of the possible sources of supply, Argentina will probably be called upon to furnish most of the required supplies. The United Kingdom, and certain Continental countries will be in the market for amounts in some cases approximating their average 1909-13 requirements. Germany is still far below her prewar figure for imports. See page 658.

GRAINS: EXPORTS FROM THE UNITED STATES, JULY 1-DEC. 13, 1923 AND 1924

PORK: EXPORTS FROM THE UNITED STATES. JAN. 1-DEC. 6, 1924.

Commodity	July 1-		July 1-		Week ending	
	Dec. 15	Dec. 13	Nov. 22	Nov. 29	Dec. 6	Dec. 13
	1923	1924	1924	1924	1924	1924
Grains:	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels
Wheat.....	54,501	136,906	a/ 7,544	a/ 4,573	a/ 6,673	a/ 4,089
Wheat flour b/	c/ 26,176	c/ 22,833	--	--	--	--
Rye.....	8,837	27,763	353	103	697	197
Corn.....	5,033	3,306	138	38	127	58
Oats.....	1,057	4,025	85	44	360	100
Barley.....	8,150	17,180	907	875	979	900
	:	:	:	:	:	:
	: Jan. 1-					
	: Dec. 6					
	: 1924					
Pork:	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
Hams & Shoulders	:	:	:	:	:	:
inc. Wilt. Sides.....	286,852	2,558	1,129	1,256		
Bacon, inc. Cumber- land sides.....	319,039	5,448	4,801	5,303		
Lard.....	879,590	15,551	8,468	10,545		
Pickled pork.....	26,538	105	251	147		
	:	:	:	:	:	:

Compiled from official reports of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

a/ Including wheat flour via Pacific ports.

b/ In terms of bushels of wheat.

c/ July 1-Oct. 31, not reported weekly from Atlantic Coast ports.

INCREASING BRITISH IMPORTS OF PORK PRODUCTS

British bacon imports for November stood at 66,752,000 pounds against 62,280,000 for October, according to a cable from Agricultural Commissioner Foley at London. Of the total Denmark contributed 53 per cent against 55 per cent for October. Canada sent 19 per cent of the November total against about 13 per cent for October. There was a smaller percentage available for November, therefore, to divide among other sources, including the United States.

British imports of ham for November amounted to 16,800,000 pounds against 9,184,000 pounds for October. Lard receipts increased from 9,090 long tons for October to 9,629 long tons in November.

AUSTRIA AND SOUTHERN GERMANY TO IMPORT FROZEN MEAT.

Plans are being formulated to supply Austria and southern Germany with frozen meat on a large scale, according to Consul R. W. Heingartner at Vienna. The project has been under consideration for some time and it appears now that active steps are being taken to erect large modern refrigerators in Trieste for the purpose of taking care of shipments en route to the countries indicated. It is understood further that contracts with a number of steamers with refrigerator equipment have been made to carry meat supplies to Trieste. Arrangements have been made with the Italian railway administration whereby a sufficient number of refrigerator cars will be furnished for the transportation of the meat through Italian territory.

INCREASED DEMAND FOR FOREIGN BUTTER IN GERMANY

The unusual demand for foreign butter in Germany since July 1924 has brought recent monthly import figures up to the average level for the corresponding months of years 1909-13. In those years Germany imported an average of 111,000,000 pounds of butter annually, but from the beginning of the war until the beginning of 1924 her imports were negligible. In the first nine months of 1924, however, the total imports of butter, principally Danish and Dutch, have amounted to 74,000,000 pounds, a quantity exactly two-thirds of the average imports of the five years just preceding the war, and 83 per cent of the imports of the corresponding period in 1913. Purchases abroad during the third quarter of this year actually exceeded those of the third quarter of 1913.

Butter imports into Germany recovered steadily from October 1923 to the spring of 1924, when seasonal conditions caused a decline.

Allowing for a decline in June 1924 due to heavier production within Germany the recovery of butter imports was constant from March to September, making German demand again a reliable factor of considerable importance in the world market. Of the total quantity imported into Germany in the first nine months of 1924, Denmark supplied 39,000,000 pounds or somewhat more than one-half, equalling 20 per cent of Denmark's total exports during the period. Naturally, such an outlet had an effect upon price exceedingly favorable to Danish exporters. The advantage has been reflected in a wider margin than usual in the British markets between Danish and Dutch butter on the one hand, and New Zealand and other butters on the other. The higher prices obtainable in the British markets for all butter, resulting largely from the revived German demand, are materially reducing the foreign competition on our own butter markets. The German recovery came at a time when it appeared that additional supplies must further depress an already heavily stocked butter market in the United States. A seasonal reduction of world supply is also reflected in increased prices in the United Kingdom. The following tables illustrate the situation with respect to Germany:

IMPORTS OF BUTTER INTO GERMANY, AVERAGE OF 1909-13, YEAR 1923,
AND FIRST NINE MONTHS OF 1924.

	1909-13	1923	Jan.-Sept., 1924.
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
Russia.....	52,986,900	1/	1/
Netherlands.....	36,677,269	1,152,124	20,434,437
Denmark.....	11,681,073	1,533,520	39,336,016
Finland.....	4,521,414	1/	1/
Austria Hungary.....	3,355,181	1/	1/
Sweden.....	828,268	1/	1/
France.....	482,146	1/	1/
Switzerland.....	59,965	1/	1/
Other Countries.....	848,991	217,814	13,862,745
Total.....	111,441,207	2,903,458	73,633,199
Total Exports.....	498,019	147,476	49,383

Sources: Kaiserliches Statistisches Amt., Monatliche Nachweise ueber den auswaertigen Handel Deutschlands, December 1910, 1911, 1912, and 1913; Monatliche Nachweise ueber den auswaertigen Handel Deutschlands, December 1923, and September, 1924.

1/ Included, if any, in "other countries".

INCREASED DEMAND FOR FOREIGN BUTTER IN GERMANY, CONT'D.

TREND OF IMPORTS OF BUTTER INTO GERMANY DURING 12 MONTHS
ENDED SEPTEMBER, 1924, WITH PREWAR COMPARISONS

Month	1912 and 1913	1923 and 1924	Month	1913	1924
	Pounds	Pounds		Pounds	Pounds
Oct.	9,615,142	80,688	Apr.	10,854,789	9,145,563
Nov.	10,890,504	138,890	May.....	12,100,608	11,135,876
Dec.	8,782,906	1,396,173	June.....	11,991,260	6,430,598
Jan.	8,228,449	4,107,611	July.....	11,037,109	10,539,972
Feb.	6,635,185	3,530,446	Aug.	9,866,467	11,467,447
Mar.	9,024,751	5,686,545	Sept.	9,941,864	11,589,141

Source: Monatliche Nachweise ueber den auswaertigen Handel Deutschlands.

INCREASED DAIRY ACTIVITY IN RUSSIA

Russia may be expected to increase rapidly her annual output of dairy products, according to the American Acting Commercial Attaché at Copenhagen, who quotes the Danish Legation at Moscow. This observation is significant in coming from a nation interested competitively in Russian dairy products.

Heretofore, Denmark has imported a certain amount of Siberian and Baltic butter for home consumption, rendering available more Danish butter for export. This practice, together with the movement of Russian butter direct to other consuming centers, has resulted in the recent stimulation of a Russian industry which before the war was exporting an average of 150,000,000 pounds of butter annually.

BEET SUGAR PRODUCTION IN EUROPE.

Reports to the effect that the European beet sugar crop will exceed earlier estimates continue to come in. F. O. Licht's latest estimate of November 30, places the total crop at 7,874,000 short tons as compared with October and September estimates of 7,673,000 short tons and 7,385,000 short tons respectively. The results of the first two months of the grinding season confirm these reports. The following table gives the actual grinding to date for five European countries, as reported by the International Institute of Agriculture. These countries produced 61.6% of the total European crop last year.

Country.	Production from the opening			Total production 1923 - 1924
	of the season (September 1)		Percent	
	to the end of October,		of increase:	
	1923	1924		
	Short tons	Short tons	Percent	Short tons.
Germany a/.....	3,940	6,025	52.9	1,264,219
Austria.....	8,234	18,563	125.4	52,999
France. a/.....	11,670	14,342	22.9	523,913
Poland.....	54,170	93,737	73.0	456,805
Czechoslovakia...:	429,426	569,585	32.6	1,103,457

a/ Yield to the end of September.

OLIVE AND OLIVE OIL PRODUCTION IN THE MEDITERRANEAN BASIN.

Reports received to date indicate that there will probably be an increase in the 1924 olive and olive oil crops over those of 1923. The extent of the 1924 crops, however, cannot be definitely decided until more complete reports have been received from Italy and Greece. The later estimates of the production of olive oil around the Mediterranean basin, however, have raised the total production estimate published in the issue of October 8 by over 100,000 tons.

Official estimates of the Spanish olive harvest for 1924 show an increase of 3 per cent over that of 1923. The crop this year is placed at 1,833,000 short tons compared with the 1,778,400 short tons of last year. The yield of oil this year is expected to reach 344,950 short tons, a 5 per cent increase over 1923 when it was estimated to be 329,950 short tons. The recent estimate of the oil output increased the preceding one by 91,420 tons. In 1923 24% of our edible oil, 28% of the inedible olive oil, and 67% of our olives came from Spain.

The olive oil crop of Portugal has not shown indications of being as large as last year and the quality has so far shown itself inferior. In two districts the amount of olives harvested was exceedingly large, but the quantity of oil extracted was below normal.

Reports from the Leghorn district of Italy, which produces about one eleventh of the total Italian olive crop, indicate that the 1924 crop in that district is extremely short in quantity and also probably inferior in quality. Local dealers estimate that the crop will not yield 50 per cent of the average annual production. No reports have been received as to whether this condition is general throughout Italy, but the rains late in October in Southern Italy should have benefitted the olives in that region.

According to Consul Frost at Marseille, France, in October the Italian crop was estimated at 275,575 tons of olive oil compared with the official 1923 estimate of 198,822 tons.

According to the preliminary estimate from Greater Lebanon, the production of olives in 1924 is 32,400 short tons, and the yield of oil is estimated at 5,050 short tons. In Palestine the harvest prospects are reported to be good.

In Algeria and Tunis the yield of olives was generally considered as average. Rough estimates gave the yield of olives in the Department of Oran as 9,000 short tons, the yield of olive oil in the department of Algiers as 7,000 short tons, and the yield of olive oil in the Department of Constantine as 20,000 short tons. The total production of oil in 1923 amounted to 32,300 short tons, according to the International Institute of Agriculture. The local government of Tunis estimated the olive oil production to be the same as last year 24,250 short tons, which was an increase of 22% over 1922 but a decrease of 35% from 1921. This estimate is an increase of 2,200 tons over the one previously reported.

The Morocco forecast of the outturn of olives was 78,250 short tons, compared with 65,050 short tons in 1923, an increase of 20%. The Director General of Agriculture in French Morocco estimates that the yield of oil is about 15%, so that roughly we may expect a production of about 11,700 short tons of olive oil.

WORLD FLAXSEED PRODUCTION, TRADE AND UNITED STATES REQUIREMENTS

The increased world supply of flax seed for 1924 has already been pointed out. This increase is due chiefly to the record breaking crop in the United States this year, which according to the latest official estimates will be in excess of 30,500,000 bushels, or nearly double the production in 1923 when the crop was estimated at 17,429,000 bushels.

Principal Producing Countries

The five principal producing countries this year are: Argentina (52,359,000 bus.); United States (30,652,000 bus.); India (18,480,000 bus.); Canada (9,751,000 bus.); and Russia (estimated 11,000,000 bus.). The estimated combined production of these five countries is 122,242,000 bushels, or approximately 92 per cent of the total world production. For British India the figures represent the crop harvested in 1924. The figures for Argentina represent the crop sown during 1924 and to be harvested in the latter part of 1924 and early part of 1925. Argentina, which normally produces about 55 per cent of the world supply still retains her position as the leading flax-producing country. The United States this year outranks India, which usually holds second place. The latest reports from Argentina indicate that the crop for this season will fall short of the 1923-24 crop by some 6,000,000 bushels; British India shows a decrease from last year of 2,840,000 bushels, while Canada shows a gain over 1923 of 2,611,000 bushels.

Russia Still An Uncertain Factor

The estimated production for Russia, as shown in this summary, is 11,000,000 bushels. This is the same as last year. No official estimates of production have been received from Russia for 1924. However, unofficial estimates of the acreage, received earlier in the year, indicated increased plantings of flaxseed. In the absence of any reliable information regarding the crop, therefore, the flaxseed harvest of 1923 has been used as a basis for the estimated production for 1924.

The territory comprising European Russia during the years 1909-1913 ranked third among the flax-producing countries of the world, with an average annual production for that period of 19,673,000 bushels. The estimated production for the same territory in 1924 was approximately 13,978,000 bushels, or a decrease of 5,695,000 bushels from the pre-war period. The production of Poland, which is not included in either estimate, is estimated at 2,738,000 bushels in 1924, as compared with 1909-1913 average of 1,703,000 bushels. Lithuania, Latvia, and Estonia, formerly a part of Russia, have a combined production this year of 2,973,000 bushels, as compared with a pre-war average of 2,812,000 bushels.

International Trade in Flaxseed

Argentina, British India, and Canada supplied about 98 per cent of the flaxseed that entered into international trade during the calander year 1923.

WORLD FLAXSEED PRODUCTION, TRADE AND UNITED STATES REQUIREMENTS. - CONT'D.

International Trade in Flaxseed, Cont'd.

The principal flaxseed importing countries in the order of their relative importance in 1923 were the United States, with 24,332,000 bushels; United Kingdom, 15,153,000 bushels; Netherlands, 7,743,000 bushels; France 6,167,000 bushels; Belgium, 2,611,000 bushels, and Germany 2,206,000 bushels. The total imports of these countries in 1923 amounted to 58,212,000 bushels, or approximately 90% of the total movement entering into international trade.

The average annual imports into Germany for the years 1911-1913 amounted to 15,000,000 bushels, as compared with the average annual imports into the United Kingdom of 15,908,000 bushels for the same period. In 1923, as indicated above, German imports amounted to a little more than 2,000,000 bushels. The imports into the United Kingdom in 1923 were about the same as before the war as were those of the Netherlands and France. The 1923 imports into Belgium were less than a third of the importations before the war when the average annual imports for the three-year period 1911-1913 was 9,313,000 bushels.

The statistical returns for the United Kingdom, Netherlands, Germany, and Belgium for the first ten months of 1924 indicate that the imports for the current year will equal or exceed those of last year. The imports into the Netherlands for the first ten months of this year already amount to 8,952,408 bushels, or about 1,200,000 bushels more than the total imports last year.

United States Production and Requirements

In 1923, the United States produced approximately 17,429,000 bushels of flaxseed. The imports of flaxseed and linseed oil, in terms of seed, for the 12 months ending June 30, 1924, amounted to 20,528,198 bushels, making the total supply available for the year 37,957,198 bushels. The exports of linseed oil, in terms of seed, amounted to 140,174 bushels, making a net supply of 37,817,024 bushels for the twelve months ending June 30, 1924, as compared with 38,242,513 bushels during the previous twelve months.

The average production of the United States during the five years from 1919 to 1923 was around 10,773,000 bushels, while the average annual requirement for that period was approximately 30,000,000 bushels, or slightly less than the crop of flaxseed produced in the United States this year.

A rather outstanding fact in our foreign trade during the past fiscal year was the further decline in our imports of linseed oil, which dropped from 7,568,491 gallons for the year ending June 30, 1923 to 2,378,620 gallons for the year ending June 30, 1924, as compared with the year ending June 30, 1922 when our imports of linseed oil reached the record breaking amount of 22,494,050 gallons, equivalent to 8,997,620 bushels of seed.

If our requirements for the 12 months beginning July 1 of this year are equal to the average for the past two years, which amounted to 38,000,000 bushels, the United States will still have to import the equivalent of about 7,500,000 bushels of foreign flaxseed. The total imports of flaxseed and linseed oil, in terms of seed, from July 1 to October 31, 1924, amounted to 4,651,301 bushels, as compared with 6,497,219 bushels during the corresponding period of last year.

ACREAGE AND PRODUCTION OF FLAXSEED: IMPORTS, EXPORTS, AND NET SUPPLY OF FLAXSEED AND LINSEED OIL
IN THE UNITED STATES, 1911-1924.

Vol. 9, No. 25.

Crop year	Acroage	Production	Seed (in June)	Imports			Exports			Net supply	
				Fiscal year	Oil ^{a/}	Total	Supply: City ^{a/}	Seed: (in terms of seed)	Total:		
1911..	1,000	1,000	30	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	
	acres	bu.		bu.	bu.	bu.	bu.	bu.	bu.	bu.	
1911..	2,757	19,370	1912	6,342	295	7,137	26,507	26	99	125	26,381
1912..	2,851	28,073	1913	5,294	69	5,354	37,437	17	694	711	32,726
1913..	2,291	17,553	1914	8,553	77	8,730	25,523	305	95	402	25,152
1914..	1,645	13,749	1915	10,666	214	10,880	24,629	57	485	552	24,077
1915..	1,387	14,030	1916	14,670	20	14,699	25,729	3	285	288	28,441
1916..	1,474	14,296	1917	12,394	44	12,458	25,754	1	431	432	25,253
1917..	1,984	9,154	1918	13,357	20	13,387	22,551	22	476	499	22,052
1918..	1,910	13,359	1919	8,427	796	5,323	22,192	16	439	455	21,737
1919..	1,503	7,256	1920	23,572	1,820	25,212	32,468	49	457	506	31,962
1920..	1,757	10,774	1921	16,170	799	16,969	27,743	1	225	226	27,517
1921..	1,108	8,029	1922	13,632	8,993	22,530	30,653	2	149	151	30,508
1922..	1,113	10,375	1923	25,006	3,027	28,033	38,408 ^{c/}		156	166	38,243
1923..	2,061	17,429	1924	19,577	951	20,528	37,957 ^{d/}		140	140	37,817
1924..	3,375	b/ 30,652	1925								

^{a/} Oil converted to seed on basis of 7-1/2 pounds to a gallon and 2-1/2 gallons of oil to the bushel.

^{b/} Preliminary.

^{c/} Less than 500 bushels for the six months ending Dec. 31, 1922, not separately reported since that date.

^{d/} Not separately reported.

Compiled from U. S. Department of Agriculture official estimates and reports of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

FLAX AREA IN SPECIFIED COUNTRIES AVERAGE 1909-13 AND YEARS
1921 TO 1924.

Country	Average		1921	1922	1923	1924
	1909-13	Acres				
NORTHERN HEMISPHERE	:	:	:	:	:	:
NORTH AMERICA	:	:	:	:	:	:
Canada	: 1,034,874:	533,147:	565,479:	629,938:	1,275,314	
United States	: 2,489,800:	1,108,000:	1,113,000:	2,061,000:	3,375,000	
Total North America..	: 3,524,674:	1,641,147:	1,678,479:	2,690,938:	4,650,314	
EUROPE	:	:	:	:	:	:
United Kingdom:	:	:	:	:	:	:
England and Wales..	: 480:	7,848:	9,352:	9,446:	6,000	
Northern Ireland ..	: (32,432:	29,117:	45,107:	42,800	
Free State	: (53,014:	7,413:	4,915:	8,100:	(8,000)
Sweden	: a/	4,016:	6,800:	5,567:	(5,500)	(5,500)
Netherlands	: b/	33,055:	21,510:	23,954:	24,915:	30,500
Belgium	: b/	48,930:	37,164:	40,700:	46,287:	54,000
France	: b/	61,666:	43,163:	38,221:	36,813:	39,400
Spain	: c/	7,349:	4,097:	4,594:	4,201:	(4,000)
Italy	: b/	23,274:b/	73,018:	71,906:	70,127:	49,400
Austria	: b/	12,787:b/	8,725:	9,212:	9,039:	(9,000)
Czechoslovakia	: b/	61,404:	58,409:	56,151:	52,440:	52,689
Hungary	: b/	7,967:	10,366:	6,630:	4,169:	(4,000)
Yugoslavia	: b/	32,274:	35,661:	32,568:	33,163:	(33,000)
Bulgaria	: b/	756:	635:	1,720:	1,285:	900
Rumania	: b/c/	71,253:	27,226:	26,847:	33,200:	50,600
Poland	: b/	191,710:	175,095:	251,493:	255,632:	262,000
Lithuania	: b/	143,257:	126,764:	126,517:	128,741:	152,000
Latvia	: b/	161,906:	84,335:	93,169:	138,603:	149,500
Estonia	: b/	135,193:	50,342:	59,178:	75,704:	80,000
Finland	: e/	12,236:	16,828:	15,938:	10,625:	14,800
Russia, including Ukraine	:	:	:	:	:	
and Northern Caucasia	: b/	2,789,082:	1,963,704:	2,160,395:	2,159,654:	(2160,000)
Total Europe	: 3,851,609:	2,791,534:	3,068,144:	3,152,751:	3,208,089	

FLAX AREA IN SPECIFIED COUNTRIES. AVERAGE 1909-13, AND YEARS
1921 TO 1924 (Cont'd)

Country	Average		1921	1922	1923	1924
	1909	1914				
	acres	acres				
Kenya	(12,000)	14,587	11,781	5,889	(5,000)	
Morocco	(40,000)	43,663	31,720	33,961	(34,000)	
Algeria	1,366	445	667	766	700	
Tunis	(8,000)	9,180	3,800	7,400	5,400	
Egypt	4,628	5,765	1,384	1,698	(1,700)	
Total Africa ...	65,944	73,640	49,352	49,714	46,800	
ASIA						
India	3,818,080	2,269,000	3,011,000	3,382,000	3,730,000	
Russia (Asiatic)	376,000	(200,000)	(200,000)	(200,000)	(200,000)	
Japanese Empire:						
Japan	d/ 12,139	76,423	39,248	39,200	36,800	
Chosen	3,000	3,167	3,175	3,428	(3,400)	
Total Asia	4,209,219	2,718,590	3,423,423	3,794,628	3,970,200	
Total Northern Hemisphere	11,651,496	7,224,911	8,219,393	9,688,031	11,875,403	

SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE :						
Chile	d/ 748	650	833	(800)	(800)	
Uruguay	d/ 126,523	60,935	84,459	102,490	108,800	
Argentina	4,113,434	3,891,825	4,316,837	5,254,695	5,906,000	
Australia	c/ 1,056	918	714	(700)	(700)	
New Zealand	e/ 2,565	5,880	10,645	11,900	(12,000)	
Total Southern Hemisphere	4,244,331	3,960,208	4,413,488	5,370,585	6,028,300	

Estimated World total : 15,895,827: 11,185,119: 12,632,886: 15,058,616: 17,903,703

Taken from official sources and International Institute of Agriculture unless otherwise specified. Figures in parenthesis denote unofficial estimates, interpolations, etc. Estimates given are for crops harvested during the calendar year in the Northern Hemisphere and the succeeding harvest in the Southern Hemisphere.

a/ Three year average.

b/ Estimated for present territory.

c/ Two year average.

d/ Four year average.

e/ One year only.

FLAX SEED PRODUCTION IN SPECIFIED COUNTRIES AVERAGE 1909-13, AND YEARS 1921,
TO 1924.

Country.	Average	1921	1922	1923	1924
	1909-13	1921	1922	1923	1924
NORTHERN HEMISPHERE					
NORTH AMERICA					
Canada.....	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
United States.....	12,040	4,112	5,009	7,140	9,751
Total North America.....	19,543	8,029	10,375	17,429	30,652
	31,583	12,141	15,384	24,569	40,403
EUROPE					
Sweden..... ^{a/}	14	11	6	(6)	(6)
Netherlands..... ^{a/}	376	249	250	258	(300)
Belgium..... ^{b/c}	472	328	356	413	424
France..... ^{b/}	534	288	313	288	(300)
Spain..... ^{c/}	26	46	51	51	(50)
Italy.....	340	516	413	402	394
Austria..... ^{b/}	112	47	48	52	(55)
Czechoslovakia..... ^{b/}	435	300	312	362	421
Hungary..... ^{b/}	63	73	41	30	(30)
Yugoslavia..... ^{b/}	161	8	8	8	8
Bulgaria..... ^{b/}	6	3	15	11	5
Rumania..... ^{b/a/}	707	119	194	250	(300)
Poland..... ^{b/}	1,703	1,287	1,995	2,338	2,738
Lithuania..... ^{b/}	1,126	909	1,108	1,056	1,526
Latvia..... ^{b/}	953	625	563	648	965
Estonia..... ^{b/}	733	275	328	347	487
Russia, including Ukraine :					
and Northern Caucasia... ^{b/}	16,861	9,736	10,251	11,023	(11,000)
Total Europe.....	24,622	14,812	16,244	17,535	19,001
AFRICA					
Kenya.....	(25)	35	34	19	(100)
Morocco.....	(350)	418	267	258	(250)
Algeria.....	13	11	7	11	7
Tunis.....	37	59	8	47	(35)
Egypt.....	(15)	(15)	15	18	(20)
Total Africa.....	440	538	331	353	322
ASIA					
India..... ^{d/}	19,870	10,800	17,443	21,320	18,480
Russia (Asiatic).....	2,123	(1,000)	(1,000)	(1,200)	(1,200)
Japan..... ^{a/}	98	634	271	214	243
Total Asia.....	22,091	12,434	13,714	22,734	19,923
" Northern Hemisphere..	78,735	39,925	50,573	65,195	79,649
SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE					
Chile.....	19	6	(6)	(6)	(6)
Uruguay..... ^{a/}	951	519	719	787	(700)
Argentina..... ^{e/}	31,117	36,045	47,577	58,584	52,359
Australia..... ^{e/}	9	10	3	(3)	(3)
New Zealand.....	(100)	113	205	157	(150)
Total Southern Hemisphere	32,196	36,693	48,510	59,537	53,218
Estimated World Total.....	110,932	76,618	98,183	124,732	132,867

Figures in parenthesis denote unofficial estimates, interpolations, etc.
Estimates given are for calendar years in the Northern Hemisphere and the
succeeding harvest in the Southern Hemisphere. ^{a/} Four year average.
^{b/} Estimated for present territory. ^{c/} Three year average. ^{d/} Crop harvested
January to April. ^{e/} Two year average.

FLAX FIBER PRODUCTION IN SPECIFIED COUNTRIES, AVERAGE 1909-13, AND YEARS 1921
TO 1924.

Country.	Average :		1922	1923	1924			
	1909-13	1921						
	1,000	1,000						
NORTHERN HEMISPHERE								
EUROPE								
Northern Ireland.....			8,662	10,526	14,491: (13,500)			
Irish Free State.....	23,700	2,063	1,902	2,912	(2,900)			
Sweden.....	a/ 1,128	1,098	692	(650)	(650)			
Netherlands.....	17,276	10,853	9,690	15,872	16,710			
Belgium.....	b/ c/ 51,887	20,027	33,481	59,779	96,400			
France.....	b/ 40,732	23,333	20,769	23,920	(24,000)			
Spain.....	c/ 1,995	1,157	1,417	1,168	(1,000)			
Italy.....	b/ 6,675	5,930	4,982	5,290	5,510			
Austria.....	b/ 7,480: b/	7,035	7,130	7,311	(7,300)			
Czechoslovakia.....	b/ 39,143	28,693	27,731	28,377	30,550			
Hungary.....	b/ 6,671	7,618	5,188	3,258	(3,200)			
Yugoslavia.....	b/ 22,277	16,680	15,269	19,177	(19,000)			
Bulgaria.....	b/ 382	169	593	551	260			
Rumania.....	a/b/ 11,044	2,670	3,114	(3,500)	(3,800)			
Poland.....	b/ 47,336	92,614	113,771	90,004	127,270			
Lithuania.....	b/ 49,703	41,459	45,194	66,623	82,700			
Latvia.....	b/ 62,313	30,575	35,715	42,380	57,090			
Estonia.....	b/ 49,518	15,906	20,758	21,643	27,050			
Finland.....	b/ 4,244	3,486	3,447	3,086	(3,000)			
Russia, including Ukraine and.....								
Northern Caucasia.....	b/ 694,756	198,674	220,240	264,552	(265,000)			
Total Europe.....	1,138,265	558,772	581,609	674,544	(786,890)			
AFRICA								
Kenya.....	(2,000)	2,515	1,351	672	(590)			
Algeria.....	a/ 168	(300)	(350)	441	400			
Egypt.....	'900	(900)	992	1,208	(1,300)			
Total Africa.....	5,083	3,745	2,693	2,321	(2,290)			
ASIA								
Russia (Asiatic.....	127,613	(60,000)	(60,000)	(60,000)	(60,000)			
Japanese Empire:								
Japan.....	a/ 5,142	24,380	10,896	5,710	9,490			
Chosen.....	(1,000)	1,016	1,106	1,142	(1,100)			
Total Asia.....	133,755	85,996	72,002	66,852	(70,590)			
Total Northern Hemisphere.....	1,275,108	605,513	656,304	743,717	(859,770)			
SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE								
Chile.....	a/ 127	958	(900)	(900)	(900)			
Australia.....	d/ 128	49	49	(50)	(50)			
Total Southern Hemisphere.....	255	1,007	949	950	(950)			
Estimated World Total.....	1,275,363	602,520	657,253	744,667	(860,720)			

Taken from official sources and International Institute of Agriculture unless otherwise specified. Figures in parenthesis denote unofficial estimates, interpolations, etc. Estimates given are for crops harvested during the calendar year in the Northern Hemisphere and the succeeding harvest in the Southern Hemisphere.

a/ Four year average. b/ Estimated for present territory. c/ Three year average.
d/ Two year average.

FLAXSEED: EXPORTS FROM ARGENTINA, BY COUNTRIES, CALENDAR YEARS
1913, 1922, 1923 AND NINE MONTHS, JAN-SEPT., 1924.

Country to which exported:	1913	1922	1923	Jan-Sept, 1924
	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels
United Kingdom..:	2,275,580	1,273,196	1,092,104	2,964,636
France.....:	1,380,198	1,141,117	972,977	770,271
Belgium.....:	4,785,006	2,373,016	1,341,578	2,488,718
Germany.....:	7,078,341	1,385,040	2,245,424	2,742,719
Italy.....:	556,071	107,002	193,296	702,638
Netherlands....:	2,175,074	3,398,391	2,788,937	3,793,959
Denmark.....:	a/	391,356	313,408	584,810
United States..:	129,678	10,452,914	15,536,879	10,094,234
On order.....:	18,487,500	14,846,013	19,446,737	22,041,079
Other countries:	1,020,650	1,084,937	1,413,109	1,654,709
Total....:	37,888,093	36,452,982	45,314,449	47,837,773

Compiled from Estadistica Agro-Pecuaria.

a/ Not separately reported.

FLAXSEED: EXPORTS FROM BRITISH INDIA, BY COUNTRIES, CALENDAR YEARS, 1913,
1922, 1923 AND 9 MONTHS, JAN.-SEPTEMBER, 1924

Country to which exported :	1913	1922	1923	Jan.-Sept. 1924.
	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels
United Kingdom..:	5,392,906	6,594,880	7,990,800	3,059,680
Germany.....:	1,774,236	162,000	285,360	170,200
Netherlands....:	387,020	425,640	1,058,360	298,040
Belgium.....:	1,344,858	1,230,280	1,098,920	883,000
France.....:	4,367,412	1,969,480	3,064,760	2,229,120
Spain.....:	99,500	195,640	254,360	229,680
Portugal.....:	a/	140,000	---	---
Italy.....:	938,200	1,162,040	1,026,800	1,235,720
Australia and New Zealand...:	a/	445,280	514,080	437,400
Other countries:	381,084	79,120	63,080	290,880
Total....:	14,685,316	12,404,360	15,356,520	8,833,720

Compiled from Accounts relating to the Sea-borne Trade and Navigation of
British India.

a/ Not separately stated.

**FLAXSEED: EXPORTS FROM CANADA BY COUNTRIES, CALENDAR YEARS 1913, 1922, 1923
AND 9 MONTHS, JANUARY - SEPTEMBER, 1924.**

<u>Country</u>	1913	1922	1923	Jan-Sept 1924
	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels
United Kingdom	8,644,723:	11,800:	---	71,536
United States	12,374,995:	2,061,104:	2,870,788:	1,667,700
Other countries	1,929,431:	20:	---	---
Total	22,949,149:	2,072,924:	2,870,788:	1,739,236

Compiled from Monthly Report of the Trade of Canada.

**FLAXSEED: IMPORTS INTO THE UNITED STATES BY MONTHS AND COUNTRIES,
CALENDAR YEARS 1923 AND 1924.**

<u>Month</u>	<u>Argentina</u>		<u>Canada</u>	
	1923	1924	1923	1924
	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels
January	1,287,349:	84,681:	311,459:	342,087
February	1,643,475:	1,027,263:	231,411:	101,399
March	2,213,930:	2,240,539:	210,821:	44,224
April	2,988,393:	1,856,526:	113,597:	103,298
May	4,148,526:	3,069,775:	254,202:	608,872
June	3,132,453:	2,153,353:	62,058:	341,486
July	2,202,652:	1,858,065:	69,078:	349,823
August	1,624,449:	891,487:	61,443:	326,261
September	817,360:	423,611:	1,125:	36,838
October	775,503:	205,765:	12,900:	142
November	102,062:	:	820,925:	
December	215,174:	:	858,661:	
	<u>Other countries</u>		<u>Total</u>	
January	44,359:	975:	1,643,167:	427,743
February	39,189:	---	1,914,075:	1,128,662
March	6,589:	---	2,431,340:	2,284,763
April	6,715:	---	3,108,704:	1,959,824
May	16,282:	---	4,419,010:	3,678,647
June	19,245:	---	3,213,761:	2,494,839
July	26,932:	---	2,293,672:	2,207,888
August	13,993:	---	1,699,835:	1,217,748
September	---	---	818,485:	460,449
October	---	---	788,408:	205,907
November	---	---	922,987:	
December	---	1,073,835:		

Compiled from Monthly Summary of Foreign Commerce of the United States,
supplemented from official records of the Bureau of Foreign and
Domestic Commerce.

**FLAXSEED: IMPORTS INTO THE UNITED STATES BY COUNTRIES, YEAR ENDING JUNE 30,
1910 to 1924.**

Year ending June 30	Argen-tina	Canada	British India	Other countries	Total
	: 1,000	: 1,000	: 1,000	: 1,000	: 1,000
	: bushels	: bushels	: bushels	: bushels	: bushels
1910.....	3,029	1,410	194	369	5,002
1911.....	5,021	2,251	2,334	893	10,499
1912.....	1,211	3,511	1,525	595	6,842
1913.....	429	4,732	129	4	5,294
1914.....	--	8,647	a/	6	8,653
1915.....	3,928	6,630	40	68	10,666
1916.....	11,468	3,025	---	116	14,579
1917.....	5,009	7,015	123	247	12,394
1918.....	7,432	5,501	---	434	13,367
1919.....	6,977	1,304	11	135	8,427
1920.....	22,242	816	---	334	23,392
1921.....	13,145	2,635	---	390	16,170
1922.....	10,409	3,013	12	198	13,632
1923.....	22,331	2,191	---	484	25,006
1924.....	16,169	3,365	---	43	19,577
	:	:	:	:	:

a/ Less than 500 bushels

PRICE OF FLAXSEED PER BUSHEL AT MINNEAPOLIS. a/

Month	1913	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924
Jan.....	1.29	5.12	1.96	2.13	2.80	2.50
Feb.....	1.34	5.09	1.82	2.46	3.04	2.58
Mar.....	1.26	5.02	1.73	2.57	3.07	2.49
Apr.....	1.29	4.69	1.58	2.70	3.40	2.47
May.....	1.30	4.53	1.84	2.80	2.94	2.46
June.....	1.31	3.92	1.86	2.50	2.80	2.44
July.....	1.38	3.48	1.89	2.59	2.70	2.47
Aug.....	1.47	3.28	2.01	2.29	2.34	2.44
Sept.....	1.45	3.23	2.03	2.28	2.38	2.26
Oct.....	1.38	2.83	1.81	2.38	2.48	2.40
Nov.....	1.35	2.27	1.81	2.48	2.41	2.53
Dec.....	1.44	2.06	1.89	2.63	2.46	

a/ Prices for 1913 and 1920 are average closing prices. From Jan. 1, 1921
prices are weighted averages.

Compiled from Annual reports of the Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce, and the
Minneapolis Daily Market Record.

**FLAXSEED: (4% EXTRANEous MATTER) MONTHLY AVERAGE PRICES
IN BUENOS AIRES. - DOLLARS PER BU. OF 56 LBS.**

Month	1913	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924
Jan.....	1.141	2.297	1.404	1.622	1.724	1.623
Feb.....	1.138	2.642	1.328	1.907	1.831	1.664
Mar.....	1.115	3.052	1.327	1.863	1.869	1.535
Apr.....	1.170	3.087	1.149	1.893	2.024	1.584
May.....	1.198	3.006	1.295	1.955	1.717	1.600
June.....	1.198	2.916	1.296	1.837	1.939	1.632
July.....	1.275	2.521	1.560	1.913	1.861	1.881
Aug.....	1.336	2.482	1.651	1.578	1.624	1.976
Sept.....	1.285	2.458	1.553	1.690	1.697	1.990
Oct.....	1.232	1.931	1.330	1.837	1.943	<u>a/</u> 2.147
Nov.....	1.205	1.769	1.355	1.772	1.327	
Dec.....	1.255	1.543	1.444	1.815	1.783	

Source: International Yearbook of Agricultural Statistics, and Review of the River Plate.

Conversions to U. S. currency during 1913 at par of exchange; 1920-24 at monthly average rates of exchange at New York as quoted in Federal Reserve Bulletins.

a/ Incomplete.

**FLAXSEED: "BOLD"^{a/}AVERAGE PRICE FOR FIRST WEEK OF EACH MONTH
IN DOMESTIC,
DOLLARS PER BUSHEL OF 56 LBS.**

Month	1913	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924
Jan.....	1.309	3.960	1.965	1.670	3.100	2.140
Feb.....	1.415	4.285	1.765	1.795	2.070	2.095
Mar.....	1.329	4.210	1.785	2.000	2.090	1.940
Apr.....	1.264	4.040	-----	1.875	2.120	1.900
May.....	1.314	3.600	-----	2.120	2.135	1.830
June....	1.233	3.460	-----	2.115	2.025	1.875
July....	1.299	3.285	-----	2.310	2.090	2.051
Aug....	1.415	3.050	-----	2.110	1.980	2.258
Sept....	1.359	2.910	-----	1.920	2.010	2.236
Oct....	1.309	3.060	-----	1.895	2.165	2.316
Nov....	1.118	2.710	-----	2.030	2.100	
Dec....	1.299	2.150	-----	2.010	2.190	

Source: International Yearbook of Agricultural Statistics, 1923, and Indian Trade Journal.

Conversions to U. S. currency during 1913 at old par of exchange, i.e., 1 rupee = 32.44 cents; 1920-24 at monthly average rates of exchange at New York as quoted in Federal Reserve Bulletins.

a/ So designated in original quotations as distinguished from small seed.

FLAXSEED: INTERNATIONAL TRADE, AVERAGE 1911-13, AND CALENDAR YEARS 1922
AND 1923.

Country	Average		1922		1923	
	1911-1913		1922		Preliminary	
	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports
Principal exporting countries.	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Argentina.....	1	25,562	-	36,909	-	40,777
British India..... ^{a/}	323	^{a/} 14,409	260	12,404	225	15,357
Canada.....	89	10,645	45	2,073	797	2,871
China.....	-	648	-	1,331	-	314
Latvia.....	-	- ^{b/}	74 ^{b/}	499	-	-
Morocco(French).....	-	338	-	225	-	-
Rumania.....	19	120	-	-	-	-
Russia.....	80	5,739	-	-	-	-
Tunis..... ^{c/}	-	39 ^{c/}	-	22	-	-
Uruguay..... ^{c/}	-	294 ^{c/}	- ^{b/}	500	-	-
Principal importing countries.	-	-	-	-	-	-
Australia. ^{d/}	103	^{c/}	^{b/}	690 ^{c/}	^{b/}	754
Austria.....	-	- ^{b/}	1 ^{c/}	-	-	-
Austria-Hungary.....	1,913	41	-	-	-	-
Belgium.....	9,313	5,965	2,934	102	2,611	174
Czechoslovakia.....	-	-	402 ^{c/}	-	505	-
Denmark.....	1	-	596 ^{c/}	-	642	-
Finland.....	110 ^{c/}	-	142 ^{b/}	1	115	-
France.....	6,304	60	5,288	47	6,167	33
Germany.....	15,312	210	4,061	2	2,206	1
Hungary.....	-	- ^{b/}	1	-	-	-
Italy.....	1,698	1	1,217	2	1,470	3
Japan..... ^{e/}	27 ^{c/}	27 ^{b/}	139 ^{b/}	14	-	-
Netherlands.....	8,741	2,438	9,862	201	7,743	155
Norway.....	445	-	353	-	494	-
Sweden.....	911	7	1,043 ^{c/}	-	1,204	-
United Kingdom.....	15,908	-	14,092	-	15,153	-
United States.....	7,298	101	14,913	2	24,332	-
Other countries.....	575	139	26	209	24	318
Total.....	69,171	57,533	56,139	54,543	64,443	60,003

Compiled from official sources except where otherwise noted.

^{a/} Two-year average.

^{b/} International Institute of Agriculture.

^{c/} Less than 500 bushels.

^{d/} Years ending June 30 following.

^{e/} One year only.

LINSEED OIL: INTERNATIONAL TRADE, AVERAGE 1909-13 AND CALENDAR YEARS,
1922 AND 1923.

Country	Average		1922		1923	
	1909-1913 a/		1922		Preliminary	
	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports
Principal exporting countries.	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Argentina.....	886:b/	2	374	2,036	555	1,144
Belgium.....	10,233	26,790	1,429	19,860	1,197	18,445
Denmark.....	c/	c/	819	391	-	1,081
Netherlands.....	457	73,634	62	157,920	498	116,317
United Kingdom.....	58,018	58,013	9,052	133,029	9,184	84,379
Principal importing countries.	:	:	:	:	:	:
Australia.....d/	12,252	-	-	-	-	-
Austria.....	-	-	5,131	112	-	-
Austria-Hungary.....	16,367	6,542	-	-	-	-
Brazil.....	8,726	-	9,399	-	-	-
British India.....	3,430	1,967	2,792	290	2,001	748
Canada.....	2,279	-	1,058	94	1,968	59
Chile.....	2,354	15	1,260	-	-	-
Czechoslovakia.....	-	-	1,629	9	483	-
Dutch East Indies...e/	3,199	-	2,849	-	f/ 2,696	-
Egypt.....	3,647	-	3,126	6	3,579	7
Finland.....	812	-	2,695	-	4,438	-
France.....	3,382	10,931	9,062	3,371	11,931	6,225
Germany.....	5,231	4,377	64,453	3,394	47,691	673
Greece.....	246	--	915	-	746	-
Italy.....	1,042	165	6,617	196	2,357	239
New Zealand.....	4,188	-	2,699	-	3,406	1
Norway.....	1,609:g/	53	5,672	2	4,344	-
Philippine Islands..	809	-	852	-	874	-
Sweden.....	933	5	119	467	-	-
Switzerland.....	7,825	16	8,584	29	9,574	2
Union of S.Africa..	3,449	-	2,930	1	4,459	-
United States.....	2,605	4,105	144,137	2,703	43,097	3,013
Other countries....	7,562	1,450	4,624	203	2,066	86
Total.....	162,041	188,075	292,344	324,113	157,111	232,419

Compiled from official sources except where otherwise noted.

(Conversions made on the basis of 7.5 pounds to the gallon.)

a/ International Institute of Agriculture, Oleaginous Products and Vegetable Oil.

b/ Four-year average.

c/ Not separately stated.

d/ Year beginning July 1.

e/ Two-year average.

f/ Java and Madura only.

g/ Includes re-exports.

NUMBER OF CATTLE, SHEEP AND SWINE IN LARGEST PRODUCING COUNTRIES AND PER CENT OF TOTAL ACCORDING TO LATEST ESTIMATES.

CATTLE

Ten Largest Producing Countries.	Date.	Number.	Per Cent of total.
1. India.....	Dec.-Apr. 1921-22:	179,375,000	28.6
2. United States.....	January 1, 1924	66,801,000	10.7
3. Argentina.....	December 31, 1922: a/	37,065,000	5.9
4. Russia (European and Asiatic)	1922	35,025,000	5.6
5. Brazil.....	1920	34,271,000	5.5
6. China.....	1924	(22,000,000)	3.5
7. Germany.....	October, 1923	16,691,000	2.7
8. Australia.....	December 1922	14,337,000	2.3
9. France.....	1923	13,749,000	2.2
10. Union of South Africa....	April 1922	9,201,000	1.4
Total above countries:	Latest	428,515,000	68.4
Other countries.....	Latest,.....	c/ 198,221,000	31.6
World total.....	Latest.....	626,736,000	100.0

a/ Census figures.

b/ 1914 figure rounded.

c/ Estimates have been made for countries such as Persia, Afganistan, etc., for which no official statistics are available and included in the number for other countries.

SHEEP.

Ten Largest Producing Countries.	Date.	Number.	Per Cent of total.
1. Australia.....	December 1922	78,803,000	13.9
2. Russia.....	1922	41,790,000	7.4
3. United States.....	January 1, 1924	38,361,000	6.8
4. Argentina.....	December 1922 : a/	36,209,000	6.4
5. India.....	1921-22	34,012,000	6.0
6. Union of South Africa....	April 1922	31,696,000	5.6
7. New Zealand.....	April 1924	23,585,000	4.2
8. China.....	1924	(22,000,000)	3.9
9. Spain.....	1923	18,550,000	3.3
10. Uruguay.....	1923	17,510,000	3.1
Total above countries...	Latest	342,516,000	60.6
Other countries.....	Latest	c/ 222,850,000	39.4
World total.....	Latest	565,366,000	100.0

a/ Census.

b/ 1914 figure rounded.

c/ Estimates have been made for countries such as Persia, Afganistan etc., for which no official statistics are available and included in the number for other countries.

NUMBER OF CATTLE, SHEEP AND SWINE IN LARGEST PRODUCING COUNTRIES AND PER CENT
OF TOTAL ACCORDING TO LATEST ESTIMATES, -CONT'D.

SWINE

Ten Largest Producing Countries.	Date.	Number.	Per Cent of total
1. China.....	1924	a/ (77,000,000)	29.4
2. United States.....	January 1924	65,501,000	25.0
3. Germany.....	October 1923	17,308,000	6.6
4. Brazil.....	1920	16,169,000	6.2
5. Russia (European and Asiatic)	1922	7,760,000	3.0
6. France.....	1923	5,406,000	2.1
7. Poland.....	1921	5,171,000	2.0
8. Spain.....	1923	4,728,000	1.8
9. Philippine Islands.....	1921	4,477,000	1.7
10. Canada.....	July, 1923	4,405,000	1.6
Total above countries	Latest	207,925,000	79.4
Other countries.....	Latest	b/c/53,781,000	20.6
World total.....	Latest	261,706,000	100.0

a/ 1914 figure rounded.

b/ Of these countries Roumania, England and Wales, Denmark, Hungary, Italy and Yugoslavia rank next in order, each having from about 2,500,000 to 3,500,000 swine.

c/ Estimates have been made for countries such as Persia, Afghanistan, etc. for which no official statistics are available and included in the number for other countries.

INCREASING PURCHASES OF IRISH PIGS

The number of pigs purchased by Irish bacon curers for the forty-seven weeks, January 1 to November 11, 1924 amounted to 1,006,377 compared with 819,227 for the same period of 1923 and 912,994 in 1922. Exports of live pigs for this period were smaller than for the same period last year, amounting to 154,666 compared with 249,970 but the number was greater by 74,050 than for the same period of 1922.

AUSTRALIAN MEAT SHIPMENTS

Meat shipments from Australia to the United Kingdom for the first four months of the 1924-25 season i.e. July to October, amounted to the following figures for the same period of 1923 in parentheses: Beef quarters 505,932 (322,968); lamb carcases 254,115 (43,761); mutton carcases 38,306 (10,920). The October shipments amounted to 78,800 quarters of beef, 194,000 lamb carcases and 29,700 mutton carcases. The peak of the lamb season was expected in November. Most of the Victorian country establishments were working by the first week in October. It looks as if New South Wales is the only other State that will ship any lambs worth mentioning this season and the output from there is not likely to reach big figures. High values for lambs in the open market have restricted export operations. It is announced that the Italian War Office will shortly be calling for tenders for the supply of from 12,000 to 15,000 tons of frozen beef for delivery throughout 1925.

December 17, 1924.

Foreign Crops and Markets.

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BUTTER PRICES IN LONDON, COPENHAGEN, AND NEW YORK

(By Cable)

Market and butter	November 27 1924	Cents per lb.	December 4, 1924	Cents per lb.	December 11, 1924
Copenhagen, Official Quotation...	47.67		46.62		48.84
New York, 92 score.....	1/ 47.59		46.00		43.50
London:					
Danish.....	49.48		48.71		50.93
Dutch, unsalted.....	48.65		-----		49.47
New Zealand.....	43.47		42.64		42.97
New Zealand, unsalted.....	-----		44.94		44.86
Australian.....	40.16		40.13		39.41
Australian, unsalted.....	40.57		40.55		39.82
Canadian.....	56.43-38.82		39.46 - 40.29		-----
Canadian, unsalted.....	38.10-39.33		39.29 - 40.13		-----
Argentine, unsalted.....	36.43-37.26		36.36 - 37.62	: 36.89 - 37.71	
Siberian.....	31.88-35.19		31.35 - 35.11	: 31.44 - 35.21	
American.....	-----		-----		-----
American, unsalted.....	-----		-----		-----

Quotations converted at exchange of the day. 1/ Holiday. Quotations as of previous day.

GERMAN HOG AND FAT MARKETS

(By Cable)

Items	Unit	Week ending		
		November 26	December 3	December 10
Receipts of hogs, 14 markets....	Number	51,515	50,453	49,491
Prices of hogs, Berlin.....	\$ per 100 lbs.	15.88	16.74	15.67
Prices of lard, tcs., Hamburg....	"	17.04	17.24	16.32
Price of margarine, Berlin.....	"	13.29	13.29	13.29

PRICES OF AMERICAN APPLES IN BRITISH MARKETS
 (Week ending December 13, 1924)

<u>Variety and grade</u>	<u>Origin</u>	<u>Market</u>	<u>Week ending</u>	<u>Week ending</u>
			Dec. 6, 1924	Dec. 13, 1924
			<u>Per barrel</u>	<u>Per barrel</u>
York Imperial, All grades	Virginia	London	\$5.62 - \$6.09	\$5.63 - \$6.10
" "	"	Liverpool	5.62 - 6.32	-----
Ben Davis, All grades	"	"	4.21 - 5.85	-----
" "	Maine	"	4.21 - 5.15	-----
" "	New York	"	3.98 - 5.39	-----
Winesap, All grades	Virginia	"	4.68 - 5.39	-----
Gano, All grades	"	"	4.21 - 5.85	-----
" "	Maine	"	4.21 - 5.15	-----
Baldwin, All grades	"	"	5.39 - 6.09	-----
" "	New York	"	3.98 - 5.39	-----
			<u>Per box</u>	<u>Per box</u>
Jonathan, Extra fancy	Washington	"	2.46 - 3.10	-----
Fancy	"	"	2.46 - 3.10	-----
C Grade	"	"	2.11 - 2.34	-----
Yellow Newtown, Extra fancy	Oregon	"	3.28 - 3.98	-----
" "	"	London	-----	3.29 - 3.75
Fancy	"	"	-----	3.05 - 3.29
"	"	Liverpool	3.28 - 3.98	-----
C. Grade	"	"	3.58 - 3.04	-----
" "	"	London	-----	2.35 - 2.82
All grades	California	Liverpool	2.17 - 2.81	-----
" "	Oregon	London	2.81 - 3.51	-----
" "	California	"	2.46 - 2.58	2.35 - 2.58
Rome Beauty, Extra Fancy	Washington	Liverpool	2.46 - 3.10	-----
Fancy	"	"	2.46 - 3.10	-----
C Grade	"	"	2.11 - 2.34	-----
All grades	"	London	2.58 - 2.70	-----
Winesap, Extra fancy	"	Liverpool	2.46 - 3.10	-----
Fancy	"	"	2.46 - 3.10	-----
C grade	"	"	2.11 - 2.34	-----
Spitzenburg, Extra Fancy	Oregon	"	2.46 - 3.04	-----
Fancy	"	"	2.46 - 3.04	-----
C grade	"	"	2.11 - 2.34	-----
All grades	"	London	2.70 - 3.16	2.58 - 3.05

Liverpool prices did not arrive in time for publication in this issue.
 These will be given in next week's report.

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